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## MAY 4.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Twenty-one members present.

*On an Indian Kitchenmidden.*—Prof. COPE exhibited a collection of animal remains and fragments of pottery, flint arrow-heads, etc., taken from an Indian kitchenmidden, in Charles County, Maryland, by Oliver Norris Bryan. He stated that the animal fragments included the bones of seventeen species of vertebrata, and two of shells. Of the vertebrates, four are mammals, two birds, four reptiles, and seven fishes. The mammals are the Virginia deer, the raccoon, the gray squirrel, and the opossum. The bones of the Virginia deer are very numerous, and most of them had been split into pieces lengthwise for the purpose of extracting the marrow. Many portions of bones from all parts of the skeleton were preserved, including portions of bones. Of the raccoon three mandibular rami occur, with two of the squirrel, and one of the opossum.

The birds are represented by a number of parts of the turkey and the tarsometatarsus of some natatorial bird of the size of a widgeon. The reptiles are all turtles, and include the snapper, the box tortoise, and two emydes, one the *Malaclemmys palustris*, the other probably the *Pseudemys rugosa*. Of fishes there are dermal bones of sturgeons, various parts of the skeleton of the gar (*Lepidosteus crassus*), and numerous bones of Silurids of at least two species. The larger of these has the pectoral spine strongly pectinated. The smaller exhibits only an obsolete pectination of the same. They are probably *Amiurus lophius*, Cope, and *A. lynx*, Gird., respectively. There is a preoperculum of a cycloid fish, perhaps a cyprinoid, and another preoperculum with spiniferous border, belonging to some brackish water or anadromous percoid. Numerous interneural and fin pieces indicate the Rock-fish (*Roccus lineatus*). The mollusks are *Unio purpureus* and *Mesodon albolabris*.

## MAY 11.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Twenty-three members present.

*On fossil Lemurs and Dogs.*—Prof. COPE described a new genus of lemurs from the eocene deposits of the Rocky Mountains, stating that it belonged to the type which he had originally shown to have relations with the *Procyonidæ* and other related low

forms of *Carnivora*. It was characterized as follows: Molars 4—3, the last with heel; crowns of true molars of four opposite or slightly alternating tubercles, the external pair slightly crescentic in sections; anterior inner tubercle bifid. The premolars are compressed, the last acute and with an acute inner tubercle. This form differs from *Pantolestes*, Cope, in the presence of the inner cusp of the fourth premolar, and from *Tomitherium*, Cope, in the double or bifid anterior inner tubercle of the true molars. From *Anaptomorphus*, Cope, many details of its molar teeth distinguish it. He named the genus *Sarcolemur*, and gave as the type *S. furcatus* (*Antiacodonfurcatus*, Cope; Ann. Rept. U. S. Geological Surv. Terrs., 1872, p. 608); other species are the *S. pygmaeus*, Cope (l. c. p. 607); and *S. mentalis*, Cope (*Systematic Catal. Vert. New Mexico*, 1875, p. 17). He added that the genus *Menotherium*, Cope, the only quadrumanous form certainly known from the Miocene beds of the west, had apparently been redescribed by Marsh under the name of *Laopithecus*.

Prof. Cope exhibited the mandibular ramus of a new species of dog of large size, which he had discovered in one of the Pliocene formations of the west. It is considerably larger than the wolf, and similar in size to the *Amphicyon haydenii* (*Canis haydenii*, Leidy); and may belong to the genus *Amphicyon*. It is distinguished for the large size of the tubercular molars and canine teeth, and the small size of its premolar teeth. The premolars are separated from each other and from the canine by short subequal diastemata, but the fourth premolar and the true molars form an uninterrupted series. The first tubercular molar is larger than the last premolar, and the second tubercular is but little smaller than the same tooth, and has its single flat root so grooved as to foreshadow the two rooted condition seen in the *A. haydenii*. The mandibular ramus is deepened posteriorly, and is remarkable in the great anterior prolongation of the masseteric fossa, which reaches as far as below the middle of the sectorial molar tooth. The dimensions are as follows: Length of molar series from alveolus of canine M. .121; length from same to sectorial molar, .061; length of sectorial, .031; width of do., .015; length of first tubercular, .020; width of crown of do., .012; depth of ramus at posterior border of do., .055; depth of ramus at anterior border of sectorial, .049; depth of do. at first or simple premolar, .038; long diameter of canine tooth, .023. From *A. haydenii* the species differs in the position of the tubercular molars being on the continuous alveolar border as in typical dogs, in the one rooted second tubercular tooth, and in the anterior extension of the masseteric fossa. The species was named *Canis ursinus*.